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Congress

BIPARTISAN SUPPORT

Party Majorities Agreed On 58% of Roll Calls in 1958

Corn Acreage Referendum Page 1490 Passport Policy
Debate
Page 1495

STATES RIGHTS BILL CHANCES IN 1959

Page 1489

Alaska Election Results

Page 1494

	the 86th Congre	ess —	
	Democrats	GOP	Total
Senate	64	34	98
House	283	153	436

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The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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PRESIDENTS: LITTLE KNOWN FACTS

The American Presidency and American Presidents are a source of interest to people all over the world. Test yourself on some lesser-known facts about American Presidents. Try for four correct answers.

- Q--On Dec. 8, Dwight D. Eisenhower becomes the oldest man ever to serve as U.S. President. His age is approximately (a) 57; (b) 68; (c) 74?
 - A--(b). The President was 68 Oct. 14. On Dec. 8 he will be one day older than the previous eldest White House occupant -- William Henry Harrison.
- 2. Q--President Eisenhower also is one of the few men who became President after holding a top command in the armed forces. Can you name the three men who became President after winning fame as generals in major U.S. wars?
 - A--George Washington, after the American Revolution, Andrew Jackson after the war of 1812 and Ulysses S. Grant, after the Civil War.
- Q--A President who held office shortly before the Civil War was the only man to enter office as a bachelor and remain a bachelor throughout his service. He was (a) Andrew Jackson; (b) James Buchanan; (c) Samuel J. Tilden; (d) Martin Van Buren?
 - A--(b). Several Presidents -- Tyler and Wilson, for example -- married a second time while in office.

- Q--Match the following Presidents with their professions. (three correct answers and you can count yourself right on this question):
 - (a) Washington

(1) lawyer

(b) Hoover

(2) teacher (3) lawyer

(c) Lincoln (d) Wilson

(4) planter

(e) Cleveland

(5) engineer

A--Washington -- planter; Hoover -- engineer; Lincoln -- lawyer; Wilson - teacher; Cleveland -- lawyer

- 5. Q--The youngest man ever to take office as President was (a) Andrew Jackson; (b) Rutherford B. Hayes; (c) Theodore Roosevelt?
 - A--(c). Roosevelt was 42 when he took office. Grant, the next youngest, was 46 and Cleveland, the next, 47.
- 6. Q--Can you name four of the seven Vice Presidents who became Presidents because the incumbent died in office?

A--John Tyler succeeded William Henry Harrison in 1841; Millard Fillmore succeeded Zachary Taylor in 1850; Andrew Johnson succeeded Abraham Lincoln in 1865; Chester A. Arthur succeeded James A. Garfield in 1881; Theodore Roosevelt succeeded William McKinley in 1901; Calvin Coolidge succeeded Warren G. Harding in 1923; and Harry S. Truman succeeded Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1945. Of the seven Presidents who died in office, three -- Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley -- were assassinated; the rest died of natural causes.

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BIPARTISANSHIP SHARED BY BOTH PARTIES

Democrats and Republicans gave equal support to the bipartisan issues of 1958, as determined by the roll-call votes on which majorities in both parties saweye to eye, As was indicated by the study of Party Unity (Weekly Report p. 1343), the number of bipartisan roll calls increased in 1958. Detailed data follows:

	Total Roll Calls	Bipartisan Roll Calls	Percent Of Total
		1958	
BOTH CHAMBERS	293	169	58%
Senate	200	113	57
House	93	56	60
	.7	1957	
BOTH CHAMBERS	207	110	53%
Senate	107	69	64
House	100	41	41
		1956	
BOTH CHAMBERS	203	102	50%
Senate	130	61	47
House	73	41	56

Party Scores

Bipartisan Support and Bipartisan Opposition scores are composites -- the percentage of the time the average party Member voted with or against a bipartisan majority of the Senate or House. Failures to vote tend to lower both Support and Opposition scores.

	195	58	85th COl DEM,	NGRES	s
	DEM.	GOP	DEM.	GOP	
BIPARTISAN SUPPORT	4				
Both Chambers	71%	71%	70%	71%	
Senate	67	68	68	71	
House	.72	72	71	72	
BIPARTISAN OPPOSITI	ON				
Both Chambers	15%	15%	16%	15%	
Senate	18	15	17	14	
House	13	15	15	15	

Individual Scores

Highest <u>Bipartisan Support</u> scorers -- those who voted with bipartisan majorities most consistently -- in 1958:

	Sei	nate	
Democrats		Republicans	
Sparkman (Ala.)	86%	Kuchel (Calif.)	90%
Bible (Nev.)	82	Watkins (Utah)	88
Church (Idaho)	81	Smith (Maine)	87
Hayden (Ariz.)	81	Wiley (Wis.)	86
Hill (Ala.)	81	Aiken (Vt.)	86
Johnson (Texas)	80	Morton (Ky.)	85
Neuberger (Ore.)	80	Knowland (Calif.)	84
		Beall (Md.)	84

Definitions

 BIPARTISAN ROLL CALLS -- Roll-call votes on which a majority of voting Democrats agrees with a majority of voting Republicans. Roll calls on which either party divides evenly are included.

• BIPARTISAN SUPPORT SCORES -- Percentage of bipartisan roll calls on which a Member votes "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the bipartisan majority. Failures to vote, even if a Member announces his stand, lower his score.

• BIPARTISAN OPPOSITION SCORES -- Percentage of bipartisan roll calls on which a Member votes "yea" or "nay" in opposition to the bipartisan majority. A Member's Support and Opposition scores add to 100 percent only if he voted on all bipartisan roll calls. For names of Members who missed one or more 1958 roll calls because of their illness or illness in their families, see Weekly Report p. 1268.

	Ho	use	
Democrats		Republicans	
Fascell (Fla.)	96%	Quie* (Minn.)	96%
Rodino (N.J.)	95	Corbett (Pa.)	96
Lankford (Md.)	95	Hyde (Md.)	96
Chelf (Ky.)	95	Chenoweth (Colo.)	96
Zablocki (Wis.)	93	Mailliard (Calif.)	96
Beckworth (Texas)	93	Holmes (Wash.)	95
Albert (Okla.)	93	Ostertag (N.Y.)	95
Smith (Miss.)	93	Chamberlain (Mich.)	95
Coad (lowa)	93	Devereux (Md.)	95
O'Brien (III.)	93	Robsion (Ky.)	95
Libonati (III.)	93	Younger (Calif.)	95
Bennett (Fla.)	93	Baldwin (Calif.)	95

Highest Bipartisan Opposition scorers -- those who voted against bipartisan majorities most consistently --

*Score based on 51 votes.

19 1958.			
	Se	nate	
Democrats		Republicans	
Thurmond (S.C.)	33%	Langer (N.D.)	39%
Douglas (III.)	32	Williams (Del.)	30
Johnson (S.C.)	31	Malone (Nev.)	28
Morse (Ore.)	30	Curtis (Neb.)	27
Proxmire (Wis.)	29	Schoeppel (Kan.)	24
Ervin (N.C.)	27	Butler (Md.)	24
Eastland (Miss.)	27		
Russell (Ga.)	27		
Robertson (Va.)	27		
	Ho	use	
Democrats		Republicans	
Flynt (Ga.)	39%	Laird (Wis.)	50%
Abernethy (Miss.)	38	Budge (Idaho)	50
Whitten (Miss.)	38	Byrnes (Wis.)	43
Dowdy (Texas)	38	Alger (Texas)	43
Williams (Miss.)	38	Gross (Iowa)	43
Hemphill (S.C.)	37	Johansen (Mich.)	41

Bipartisan Support-Opposition Scores

House Bipartisanship - 1958 and 85th Congress

- BIPARTISAN SUPPORT, 1958. Percentage of 56 Bipartisan Support roll calls in 1958 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the majority of both parties. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.
- 2. BIPARTISAN OPPOSITION, 1958. Percentage of 56 Bipartisan Support roll calls in 1958 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the majority of both parties. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.
- 3. BIPARTISAN SUPPORT, 5th CONGRESS. Percentage of 97 Bipartisan Support roll calls in 1957-58 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the majority of both parties. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.
- 4. BIPARTISAN OPPOSITION, 85th CONGRESS. Percentage of 97 Bipartisan Support roll calls in 1957-58 on which Represen-tative voted "yea" or "nay" indisagreement with the majority of both parties. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

Headnotes

- Not a Representative in 1957; also used for Speaker Rayburn, who does not ordinarily vote.
- † Not eligible for all 41 Bipartisan Support roll calls in
- 1957; percentage score is based on number of votes for which Representative was eligible.

 Not eligible for all 56 Bipartisan Support roll calls in 1958; percentage score is based on number of votes for which Representative was eligible.
- ‡ Died Oct. 26, 1958.

	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	
ALABAMA			Т		Los Angeles Count	v				4 Flynt	59	39	53	43	4 Adair	68	21	70	1 2
3 Andrews	68	32	68	32	23 Doyle	79	4	80	3	3 Forrester	68	27	65	31	5 Beamer	64	21	42	
1 Boykin	59	14	54	18	19 Holifield	75	9		13	9 Landrum	48	25	46	28	7 Bray	75	25	62	
7 Elliott	88	12	84	14	17 King	86	14		12	7 Mitchell	75	16	-	-	11 Brownson	57	25	53	
2 Grant	46	18		23	26 Roosevelt	66	13		10	2 Pilcher	66	14	59	21	2 Halleck	79	11	75	
9 Huddleston	89	11		11	21 Hiestand	66	34		28	1 Preston	46	14	35	12	6 Harden	68	21	72	
8 Jones	91	7		12	25 Hillings	50	0	39	2	6 Vinson	71	5	60	10	10 Harvey	63	30	62	
5 Rains	48	9	57	12	22 Holt	80	14		14	IDAHO	/1	3	00	10	3 Nimtz	77			
	79	9	84	9						1 Pfost	04		~ 4		9 Wilson		23	82	
4 Roberts	86	14	85	14	18 Hosmer	86	5		5		84	16	84	16		68	25	67	
6 Selden	80	14	93	14	16 Jackson	79	9	71	8	2 Budge	50	50	52	47	IOWA				
RIZONA	-		70		24 Lipscomb	77	21	74	23	ILLINOIS					6 Cood	93	7	88	
2 Udall	77	16	72	11	15 McDonough	79	9	74	10	25 Gray	82	11	74	16	5 Cunningham	93	7	93	
1 Rhodes	73	14	75	15	20 Smith	68	32	62	30	21 Mack	89	9	88	8	3 Gross	46	43	46	
RKANSAS					COLORADO					24 Price	91	9	90	10	8 Hoeven	73	21	74	
1 Gathings	84	13		13	4 Aspinall	89	9	84	12	16 Allen	73	27	78	20	7 Jensen	52	38	51	
4 Harris	89	5	80	16	1 Rogers	88	5		9	17 Arends	73	18	77	16	4 LeCompte	73	9	70	
5 Hays	55	2	59	7	3 Chenoweth	96	4		5	19 Chiperfield	79	9	78	8	1 Schwengel	73	20	77	
2 Mills	88	9	76	22	2 Hill	79	7	86	4	14 Vacancy			, .		2 Talle	66	9	73	
6 Norrell	70	18	65	27	CONNECTICUT		,	-		15 Mason	21	39	18	33	KANSAS	-		, 0	
3 Trimble	63	7		12	3 Cretella	93	5	90	3	18 Michel	70	14	68	21	5 Breeding	86	7	84	
ALIFORNIA	-		-	-	1 May	91	ő	87	2	20 Simpson	70		68	29	1 Avery	80	9	86	
2 Engle	48	4	60	7	4 Morano	88	4		6		86	14	90	10	3 George	75	16	62	
	82	14	86	12	5 Patterson	91	9	84	11	22 Springer	71		71	12	4 Rees				
14 Hogen	86	13	88	11						23 Vursell		14	/1	12		77	23	75	
11 McFall	16	13		12	AL Sadlak	75	9	73	7	Chicago-Cook Cou		_			2 Scrivner	57	32	57	
8 Miller	84	13		10	2 Seely-Brown	93	7	93	- 5	7 Libonati	93	7	-	-	6 Smith	41	36	37	
3 Moss	82				DELAWARE				-	12 Boyle	89	11	92	8	KENTUCKY				
29 Saund		5	85	4	AL Haskell	86	5	86	8	1 Dawson	70	7	53	6	4 Chelf	95	4	85	
5 Shelley	68	7	65	7	FLORIDA					8 Gordon	36	2	46	3	1 Gregory	48	4	58	
27 Sheppard	59	9	62	9	2 Bennett	93	7	81	19	5 Kluczynski	79	7	76	5	2 Norcher	91	9	86	
12 Sisk	77	18	84	12	4 Fascell	96	4	89	8	6 O'Brien	93	5	93	5	7 Perkins	84	13	85	
7 Allen	79	0	72	2	7 Haley	66	34	65	35	2 O'Hara	88	9	89	9	5 Spence	63	5	71	
6 Baldwin	95	5	95	5	5 Herlong	79	13	71	21	9 Yates	82	9	78	12	6 Watts	89	5	86	
10 Gubser	82	4	86	3	8 Matthews	82	13	79	18	3 Byrne	77		73	22	3 Robsion	95	5	81	
4 Mailliard	96	4	69	2	6 Rogers	82	18	74	25	13 Church	80		75	25	8 Siler	66	27	56	
1 Scudder	80	14	86	11	3 Sikes	75	21	67	22	10 Collier	64		62	27	LOUISIANA	00	21	-	
3 Teague	84	11	77	9	1 Cramer	80	11	82	11		04	21	OZ.	21	2 Boogs	68	4	70	
28 Utt	57	38	54	39	GEORGIA	00		02	1.5	4 Vacancy	73	13	66	18	4 Brooks		11	61	
30 Wilson	84	4	75	5	8 Blitch	55	21	64	27	11 Sheeban	13	13	00	10	1 Hebert	54			
	95	4	90	3				54		INDIANA	00		-	10		48	11	51	
9 Younger	73	4	70	3	10 Brown	80	20	76	24	8 Denton	82		82	10	8 Vacancy				
					5 Davis	54	29	51	34	1 Madden	89	7	91	6					

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4	/	1	2	3	4	/	1	2	3	
6 Morrison	50	11	46	14	NEBRASKA					5 Scott	63	27	61	30	6 McMillen	55	27	49	
5 Passman	61	14	58 45	25 23	2 Cunningbam	59	21	67	22	12 Shuford 11 Whitener	18	9	34	20	2 Riley	63	25	63	
7 Thompson	55	20	58	26	3 Harrison 4 Miller	61	27 32	65 64	26	11 Whitener 10 Ionas	68	27 36	63	28	SOUTH DAKOTA	41	21	3/	
3 Willis AINE	33	20	30	20	1 Weaver	64	30	66	31	NORTH DAKOTA	04	30	00	3/	1 McGovern	86	14	82	2
2 Coffin	79	9	75	8	NEVADA	•	~	-		AL Burdick	18	0	33	14	2 Berry	64	27	67	
1 Hale	71	5	78	6	AL Baring	43	20	60	18	AL, Krueger	52	30	45	25	TENNESSEE				
3 McIntire	57	13	65	14	NEW HAMPSHIRE					OHIO		_	_	1	6 Bass	70	11	67	
ARYLAND	04		04	7	2 Bass	66	18	71	10	9 Ashley	73	7	77	8	8 Everett	80*			
4 Fallon	70	5	86 75	5	1 Merrow NEW JERSEY	82	5	85	8	20 Feighan 18 Hays	84 70	11	80 59	14	9 Davis 4 Evins	68	2	64 72	
7 Friedel 3 Garmatz	84	4	84	6	11 Addonizio	91	5	90	6	18 Hays 19 Kirwan	75	14	74	12	3 Frazier	91	5	89	
5 Lankford	95	2	89	5	14 Dellay	75	9	74	6	6 Polk	82	14	76	21	5 Loser	70	13	65	
2 Devereux	95	4	95	4	10 Rodino	95	5	92	6	21 Vanik	73	13	79	9	7 Murray	70	23	53	
6 Hyde	96	2	95	3	13 Sieminski	50	0	64	2	14 Ayres	77	14	76	11	2 Baker	89	5	82	
1 Miller	82	11	82	9	4 Thompson	84	9	77	12	13 Baumbart	64	13	70	9	1 Reece	70	11	62	1
ASSACHUSETTS	04	-	07		3 Auchincloss	68	4	79	4	8 Betts	70	27	71	26	TEXAS		-		
2 Boland	84	7	87 79	6	8 Canfield	89	7	88	10	22 Bolton	80	9	75	10	3 Beckworth 2 Brooks	93	7	85	
4 Donohue	86	13	90	8	6 Dwyer	91	4 7	92	5	16 Bow	54 71	29 29	55 73	31 27	17 Burleson	88 73	12	89 71	
7 Lane 8 Macdonald	57	20	66	14	5 Frelingbuysen 2 Glenn		9	76	6	7 Brown 5 Clevenger	48	32	43	36	AL Dies	0	0	15	
	71	5	72	6	12 Kean	66	7	74	7	5 Clevenger 11 Dennison	82	14	84	10	7 Dowdy	54	38	57	
	73	11	76	8	9 Osmers	82	5	82	6	15 Henderson	61	30	63	31	21 Fisher	59	27	61	
Philbin	80	14	80	10	7 Widnall	86	5	87	4	2 Hess	77	11	72	12	13 Ikard	82	14	81	
Bates	91	9	90	9	1 Wolverton	70	11	75	9	10 Jenkins	29	4	52	7	20 Kilday	82	9	86	
Curtis	82	13	86	9	NEW MEXICO					4 McCullocb	63	23	69	22	15 Kilgore	77	23	77	
· ireaction	91	9	90	10	AL Vacancy	-	_			17 Vacancy	-	2.4	400	0.4	19 Mahon	86	14	81	
	88 73	5 27	87 64	9	AL Montoya	70	9	741	101	23 Minsball	77	16	67	24	1 Patman 11 Page	86	11	81	
1112001000		11	86	10	NEW YORK 30 O'Brien	75	7	74		3 Schenck 1 Scherer	89 48	11 29	88 46	12	4 Rayburn	73	21	70	
Rogers Wigglesworth	84	7	88	7	3 Becker	75 79	7	76 78	8	1 Scherer 12 Vorys	77	11	79	12	18 Rogers	66	29	63	
CHIGAN	•	•	00	,	37 Robison	80*			-	OKLAHOMA	"		"	12	16 Rutherford	75	25	70	
	77	20	73	23	2 Derounian	73	11	78	9	3 Albert	93	5	85	12	6 Teague	54	16	45	
		13	64	12	26 Dooley	73	4	77	6	2 Edmondson	68	5	72	10	8 Thomas	73	23	70	
Broomfield	88	7	86	8	27 Gwinn	21	27	32	26	5 Jarman	88	7	82	14	9 Thompson	82	14	76	
	70	27	69	25	32 Kearney	36	2	30	2	6 Morris	46	7	54	20	10 Thornberry	71	13	75	
	95	2	94	3	38 Keating	89	7	87	8	4 Steed	71	7	65	13	12 Wright	89	7	88	
	91	9	88	10	33 Kilburn	46	18	39	13	1 Belcher	64	16	69	15	14 Young	66	21	67	
	48	34	87 41	38	40 Miller	61	9	63	5	OREGON	93	12	74	14	5 Alger UTAH	50	43	40	
	55	41	52	46	39 Ostertag	95 68	23	92 72	18	3 Green 4 Porter	80 79		74 78	14	2 Dawson	75	14	74	
	70	25	59	26	42 Pillion 41 Radwan	0	0	37	5	2 Ullman	80	16	86	12	1 Dixon	93	7	92	
	91	4	87	6	43 Reed	61	23	55	26	1 Norblad	88		77	7	VERMONT	, 0	"	- 4	
Meader .	89	7	84	12	35 Rieblman	86	4	85	4	PENNSYLVANIA					AL Prouty	80	2	84	
troit-Wayne Coun	ty				28 St. George	61	14	70	11	25 Clark	84	9	79	7	VIRGINIA				
3 Diggs	55	9	56	7	36 Taber	55	38	61	35	28 Vacancy					4 Abbitt	55	27	53	
		14	87	12	31 Taylor	45	5	42	3	11 Flood	84		75	14	3 Gary	79	18	76	
	75 77	13	76 73	6	1 Wainwright	59	7	54	8	30 Holland	84	7	88	6	2 Hardy	75	13	75	
	84	4	76	6	29 Wharton 34 Williams	59 27	30	64 40	22	21 Dent	75*	15*	00	-	7 Harrison 9 Jennings	66 80	27 13	61	
			78	13	New York City	21	11	40	7	26 Morgan 14 Rhodes	82 89	13	80 89	10	1 Robeson		16	41	
NNESOTA	, 0	1.4	, -		8 Anfuso	57	5	43	4	15 Walter	88		71	6	8 Smith		25	55	
	84	4	76	10	24 Buckley	4	ő	8	1	17 Bush	91	9	81	7	5 Tuck		32	54	
Knutson	71	5	73	10	11 Celler	63	9	62	9	10 Carrigg	89	7	90	8	10 Broybill	86	9	86	
		30	70	26	7 Delaney	79	7	82	6	29 Corbett	96		92	6	6 Poff	66	34	66	
	59	9	60	11	23 Dollinger	71	7	71	7	8 Curtin	93	7	92	7	WASHINGTON				
		18	65	26	19 Farbstein	68	7	69	8	9 Dague	80		78	11	AL Magnuson	79	9	81	
		32	59	33	22 Healey	70	5	71	5	12 Fenton	91		86	7	4 Holmes	95	5	95	
*	96* 88	4*	87	6	6 Holtzman	80	9	48	6	27 Fulton	91		87	5	5 Horan 3 Mack	75	11	74	
		30	58	28	10 Kelly	75	9	79	7	23 Gavin	73		73 44	21	3 Mack 1 Pelly	71 89	23	77	
SISSIPPI	55	30	30	20	9 Keogh 13 Multer	66 75	16	66 73	15	7 James 24 Kearns	27 79	0		11	6 Tolleison	73	9	82	
	63	37	58	42	16 Powell	45	7	31	6	24 Kearns 13 Lafore	86	5	/0		2 Westland	89	5	88	
	38		40	29	14 Rooney	68	11	71	14	16 Mumma	77	9		11	WEST VIRGINIA	-	-		
Smith	93	5	87		18 Santangelo		11	75	10	22 Saylor		- 2	69	23	3 Bailey	64	21	52	
Whitten		38	56	40	20 Teller	77		71	10	18 Simpson ‡	61	18	62	16	6 Byrd	75	14	75	
		38	52	40	21 Zelenko	73	5	73	6	19 Stauffer	77	16	82	13	5 Kee	82	11	82	
	52	30	53	37	5 Bosch	80	14		23	20 Van Zandt	86	7	90	6	2 Staggers	71	7		
SOURI	70	3.4	70	12		63	5	64	3	Philadelphia	-		-		1 Moore		14		
		14	79	13	12 Dorn	89	5	87 67	7	1 Barrett	75		75	9	4 Neal	57	27	65	i
			80 73	18		68	7	6/	8	3 Byrne	91	9	89	8	WISCONSIN 9 Johnson	99	9	20	
	61		64	8	4 Latham 15 Ray	61 79	7 20	66	5	4 Nix 2 Granahan	87* 86	7	65	10	5 Reuss	82 88		85 90	
	66		74	8	NORTH CAROLINA	14	20	80	17	5 Green	64	7		8	4 Zablocki	93		84	
			80		9 Alexander		32	58	34	6 Scott	66		68	3	8 Byrnes		43		
		14		19	3 Barden				18	RHODE ISLAND	-	-	-		7 Laird		50		
Karsten	91	9	89	11			13		19	2 Fogarty	75	7	72	8	10 O'Konski			59	
Moulder	59		64	18			4		19	1 Forand	86		89	6	1 Vacancy				
				10	6 Durham	70	7	69	13	SOUTH CAROLINA					2 Tewes	91		92	
	68	21	65	16	2 Fountain	79	14	77	19	4 Ashmore				38	6 Van Pelt		30		
NTANA		9	64	11	8 Kitchin	64	34	62	36	3 Dom	59	32	58 54	35	3 Withrow WYOMING	71	25	69	1
	66				7 Lennon	68				5 Hemphill	63								

Bipartisan Support-Opposition Scores

Senate Bipartisanship - 1958 and 85th Congress

- BIPARTISAN SUPPORT, 1958. Percentage of 113 Bipartisan Support roll calls in 1958 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the majority of both parties. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.
- BIPARTISAN OPPOSITION, 1958. Percentage of 113 Bipartisan Support roll calls in 1958 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the majority of both parties. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.
- BIPARTISAN SUPPORT, 85th CONGRESS. Percentage of 182
 Bipartisan Support roll calls in 1957-58 on which Senator voted
 "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the majority of both parties.
 Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.
- 4. BIPARTISAN OPPOSITION, 85th CONGRESS. Percentage of 182 Bipartisan Support roll calls in 1957-58 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the majority of both parties. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

Headnotes

- Not a Senator in 1957.

† Not eligible for 69 Bipartisan Support roll calls in 1957; percentage score is based on number of votes for which Senator was eligible.

 Not eligible for all 113 Bipartisan Support roll calls in 1958; percentage score is based on number of votes for which Senator was eligible.

	1	2	3	4	/	1	2	3	4	/	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4
ALABAMA	4				IOWA					NEBRASKA					RHODE ISLAND				
Hill	81	14	82	14	Hickenlooper	83	14	86	12	Curtis	64	27	66	26	Green	77	13	77	9
Sparkman	86	12	81	11	Martin	81	13	86	10	Hruska	70	16	66	16	Pastore	77	19	79	16
ARIZONA					KANSAS					NEVADA					SOUTH CAROLI	NA			
Havden	81	7	87	5	Carlson	78	9	81	8	Bible	82	12	80	15	Johnston	64	31	64	31
Goldwater	44	21	61	21	Schoeppel	58	24	63	19	Malone	63	28	53	25	Thurmond	65	33	70	29
ARKANSAS					KENTUCKY					NEW HAMPSHIRE	=				SOUTH DAKOTA	1			
Fulbright	63	20	64	15	Cooper	79	18	80	15	Bridges	60	21	43	14	Case	73	11	73	11
McClellan	60	19	59	21	Morton	85	11	86	10	Cotton	75	18	78	14	Mundt	75	23	79	18
CALIFORNIA					LOUISIANA					NEW JERSEY					TENNESSEE	-			
Knowland	84	11	87	8	Ellender	67	23	69	24	Case	83	12	84	12	Gore	42	12	54	12
Kuchel	90	8	93	6	Long	73	14	71	20	Smith	75	4	79	5	Kefouver	73	13	71	16
COLORADO					MAINE					NEW MEXICO				-	TEXAS				
Carroll	79	17	80	16	Payne	50	8	39	8	Anderson	74	9	71	9	Yarborough	50	11	581	10
Allott	82	12	86	10	Smith	87	13	87	13	Chavez	45	12	47	13	Johnson	80	9	84	5
CONNECTICUT					MARYLAND	-,		•		NEW YORK			**		UTAH			-	
Bush	81	10	78	12	Beall	84	10	85	10	lves	62	6	69	6	Bennett	72	15	77	13
Purtell	83	5	84	7	Butler	57	24	58	21	lavits	68	17		15t	Watkins	88	8	88	8
DELAWARE					MASSACHUSET			-		NORTH CAROLI					VERMONT		-		
Fregr	55	19	57	20	Kennedy	71	16	71	15	Ervin	69	27	65	23	Aiken	86	13	84	12
Williams	67	30	70	29	Saltonstall	75	12	79	9	Jordan	76*	21*	-	_	Flanders	36	5	48	8
FLORIDA		-			MICHIGAN	,,,			,	NORTH DAKOTA					VIRGINIA	-	-		•
Holland	45	5	63	6	McNamara	70	25	73	19	Langer	50	39	41	27	Byrd	47	24	43	28
Smathers	67	8	70	9	Potter	69	19	76	14	Young	68	32	65	20	Robertson	58	27	58	27
GEORGIA					MINNESOTA	٠.	.,	, .		OHIO	-	02	-		WASHINGTON	-	-	-	
Russell	62	27	64	28	Humphrey	66	19	70	:7	Lausche	68	25	67	22	Jackson	69	18	76	14
Talmadge	58	26	63	26	Thve	75	12	81	9	Bricker	65	17	65	19	Magnuson	68	24	70	20
IDAHO					MISSISSIPPI			•	•	OKLAHOMA			-		WEST VIRGINIA				
Church	81	10	81	10	Eastland	67	27	64	26	Kerr	78	13	76	15	Hoblitzell	68	7	-	-
Dworshak	77	23	77	23	Stennis	75	24	76	23	Monroney	74	12	74	10	Revercomb	70	17	75	15
ILLINOIS					MISSOURI	, ,	24	,,	20	OREGON	, ,	12	, 4	10	WISCONSIN	10	17	, ,	14
Douglas	68	32	70	26	Hennings	55	11	54	8	Morse	61	30	59	25	Proxmire	71	29	721	28
Dirksen	83	8	86	8	Symington	75	18	78	13	Neuberger	80	20	81	19	Wiley	86	9	86	8
INDIANA		160			MONTANA	, 0		,,	10	PENNSYLVANIA		20	0,		WYOMING	00	,	00	
Capebart	66	13	67	10	Mansfield	73	23	73	20	Clark	71	21	74	16	O'Mahoney	45	9	50	14
lenner	45	21	44	23	Murray	45	12	53	13	Martin	60	20	65	17	Barrett	76	19	78	17
,	-				morray	73	12	33	10	1 Miller Land	00	20	03	17	Darrest	,0	. 2	, 0	10

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics.



ATTACK TO CONTINUE ON FEDERAL PREEMPTION DOCTRINE

Rep. Howard W. Smith (D Va.) plans in January to re-introduce HR 3, the controversial bill that would repeal the long-standing doctrine of Federal preemption in fields of concurrent Federal-State jurisdiction. Fueled by the antagonism of Southern Democrats and conservative Republicans to a series of Supreme Court decisions, HR 3 passed the House in 1958 by a substantial margin, only to be shunted aside in the Senate during the closing hours of the session. (Weekly Report p. 924, 1029, and 1001)

The bill's chances in 1959 are difficult to assess. Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) of the House Judiciary Committee, an outspoken foe of HR 3 since it was first introduced in 1955, told Congressional Quarterly Nov. 21 that he would continue his efforts to "curb the Court curbers." But Smith, who is chairman of the powerful House Rules Committee, is in a strong position to rally support for his bill. This much is clear: the Nov. 4 election retired more Republican supporters than opponents of HR 3.

Background

It was the decision of a state court in the Nelson case that first prompted HR 3. Steve Nelson, a former Communist Party official, had been convicted, under the Pennsylvania Sedition Act of 1919, of conspiring to overthrow the U.S. Government by force, and sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment. Later Nelson had been tried, convicted and sentenced to five years in a Federal court, for violating the 1940 Smith Act (authored by Rep. Smith), making it a crime to teach or advocate the overthrow of the U.S. Government by force or violence.

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court, in a 4-1 ruling Jan. 25, 1954, reversed Nelson's earlier conviction under the state law. The Court held that Congress, in passing the 1940 Smith Act, had preempted jurisdiction in the matter of sedition against the Federal Government. On appeal, the ruling was affirmed by the U.S. Supreme Court April 2, 1956, on grounds that Federal statutes in this field "evince a Congressional plan which makes it reasonable to determine that no room has been left for the states to supplement it."

Critics of the Nelson decision split over the proper remedy to pursue. Rep. Smith argued for the general terms of HR 3 because the Nelson case was only a "symptom of a dangerous disease that threatened to destroy completely the sovereignty of the states." As reported June 13, 1958 (H Rept 1878) by the House Judiciary Committee, HR 3 provided that --

"No Act of Congress shall be construed as indicating an intent on the part of Congress to occupy the field in which such Act operates, to the exclusion of all state laws on the same subject matter, unless such Act contains an express provision to that effect, or unless there is a direct and positive conflict between such Act and a state law so that the two cannot be reconciled or consistently stand together."

Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) and others argued that HR 3 was too vague, would throw into dispute 150 years of jurisprudence, and would not, in any event, overthrow the Nelson decision. Walter's bill, HR 977, reported May 28, 1958 (H Rept 1822) provided that Federai law "shall not prevent the enforcement in the courts of any state of any statute of such state prescribing any criminal penalty for any act, attempt, or conspiracy to commit sedition against such state or the United States, or to overthrow the Government of such state or the Government of the United States."

Floor Action

When HR 3 reached the House floor July 17, Walter tried in vain to substitute HR 977, losing on a 93-157 standing vote. On three roll-call votes, the House then

- Agreed to add the text of HR 977 to that of HR 3, 249-147 (D 107-103; R 142-44).
- Rejected a motion to recommit the combined bill, 161-236 (D 111-100; R 50-136).
- Passed HR 3, as amended to include the text of HR 977, 241-155 (D 100-109; R 141-46).

Of the 107 Democrats who voted to add HR 977, all but 10 were Southerners. Only four non-Southern Democrats voted against recommital, only five for final passage. They were Reps. Breeding (Kan.), Hull and Jones (Mo.), Feighan (Ohio) and Walter (Pa.).

Among Republicans whose seats were won by Democrats on Nov. 4, 29 voted with their party's majority to add HR 977, against recommittal and for passage. Another five retiring GOP Members took similar stands. Rep. May (Conn.) voted for recommittal, as well as for the amendment and for passage. On the other hand, only 12 GOP Members whose seats switched sided with non-Southern Democrats in opposing the amendment and passage, while favoring recommittal. On the assumption that the overwhelming majority of the 171 non-Southern Democrats elected Nov. 4 will continue to oppose HR 3, its supporters appear to have lost about 35 votes.

The Senate Aug. 20 took up S 654, similar to HR 977. Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.) proposed substituting the text of the broader HR 3. A motion to table McClellan's amendment was rejected, 39-46 (D 25-19; R 14-27). But on Aug. 21, with McClellan's amendment still pending, the Senate agreed, 41-40 (D 27-17; R 14-23), to recommit S 654, thus killing both the bill and the substitute.

Sen. Frank J. Lausche (Ohio) was the only non-Southern Democrat who opposed tabling the McClellan substitute, while Sen. J. Allen Frear Jr. (Del.) was the only non-Southern Democrat who opposed recommittal of S 654. Among the 13 Republicans whose seats went Democratic, nine opposed both the tabling and recommittal motions, while two supported both. Sens. Frederick G. Payne (Maine) and George W. Malone (Nev.) opposed the tabling motion but supported recommittal. These figures suggest that a majority of the new Senate may oppose both the broad approach of HR 3 and the narrow one of HR 977.

Around The Capitol



CORN REFERENDUM

Farmers in 932 corn-producing counties throughout the Nation Nov. 25 voted approximately 2½-1 in favor of abolishing the distinction between commercial and noncommercial corn areas and ending Government acreage allotments for commercial corn. The referendum was authorized by Congress Aug. 18 (S 4071 -- PL 835).

(Weekly Report p. 1100)

The referendum gave commercial corn producers a choice between two price-support plans. The first, which was approved Nov. 25, ended acreage allotments for commercial corn and fixed the level at which future prices for all corn would be supported at 90 percent of the price during the three preceding years or 65 percent of parity, whichever was higher. Under this plan, economists calculated, corn would be supported at a price of \$1.12 to \$1.15 per bushel. Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson endorsed this plan.

Under the second plan, commercial corn acreage allotments, first authorized in 1938, would have been continued, and the level of corn prices would have been maintained at between 75 percent and 90 percent of parity. Economists estimated this meant corn would have been supported at a price of between \$1.24 and \$1,27 per bushel.

Final returns Nov. 26 showed 246,702 farmers (71.1 percent) voting to end acreage allotments and 100,274 (28.9 percent) voting to retain them. The Agriculture Department Nov. 26 told Congressional Quarterly there were 1,835,965 farms in the commercial corn area and that perhaps 2½ million persons had been eligible to vote in the referendum.

SUPREME COURT RULINGS

The Supreme Court, in a unanimous Nov. 24 order, affirmed a May 9 district court ruling that Alabama's pupil placement law was not on its face an unconstitutional device to evade school desegregation. The order, the Court's first action on placement laws adopted by 10 Southern states since the 1954 Supreme Court ruling on segregation, said only that the Court was upholding the lower court "upon the limited grounds" on which its decision had been based.

The Alabama court held that the placement act "furnishes the legal machinery for an orderly administration of the public schools in a constitutional manner by the admission of qualified pupils upon a basis of individual merit without regard to their race or color." The three-judge court said, "We must presume that it will be so administered," and that "if not, in some future proceedings it is possible that it may be declared unconstitutional in its application."

In other actions, the Court:

Held unanimously that the National Labor Relations Board might not decline to take jurisdiction over labor disputes in the hotel industry because such policy "is contrary to the principles" expressed in a 1957 Supreme Court decision. The NLRB has declined to handle hotel disputes on grounds the industry is local in character, with little effect on interstate commerce. (Weekly Report p. 397)

Unanimously reversed a Federal Court Mann Act conviction because the defendant's wife testified against him voluntarily. The decision rejected the Justice Department's contention that the testimony was permissible because it was voluntary.

BUDGET CUTS

White House Press Secretary James C, Hagerty Nov. 22 said President Eisenhower, as part of a "more intensive budget cutting drive than usual," Nov. 20 sent a memorandum to heads of all Government departments and agencies instructing them to adhere to fiscal 1960 Budget Bureau recommendations, except where compliance would "impair the security or welfare of the United States." Hagerty said the bureau already had cut requests of some agencies more deeply than in previous years, but that no Defense Department figures would be set until after the President conferred with Defense Secretary Neil H. Mc-Elroy. (Weekly Report p. 1202)

Chairman George H. Mahon (D Texas) of the House Defense Department Appropriations Subcommittee, Nov. 22 said a minimum \$42 billion defense budget would be needed next year, in view of the "unabated" Soviet threat. Mahon, back from a Middle East tour, said he did not see "how the tempo of our defense program can be further

reduced."

MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAM

President Eisenhower Nov. 24 appointed a special nine-member committee to make an independent study of the Mutual Security Program and to determine "the relative emphasis which should be given to military and economic programs, particularly in the less developed areas." The President asked for a preliminary report in time to help him shape his requests to the 86th Congress for Mutual Security Program appropriations.

Members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in an Aug. 25 letter to the President, requested placing more stress on economic aid, less on military assistance in future Mutual Security Programs. (Weekly Report

p. 1249)

Named as committee chairman was William H. Draper Jr., board chairman of Mexican Light & Power Co., Mexico City, and an Army Under Secretary in the Truman Administration. (For text of President's letter

to Draper see p. 1496)

Other committee members: Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, former commander of North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces; Adm. Arthur W. Radford (ret.), former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, former commander of U.S. forces in Europe; John J. McCloy, former High Commissioner in Germany; Dillon Anderson, former Presidential Assistant for National Security Affairs; Marx Leva, former Assistant Secretary of Defense in the Truman Administration; James E. Webb, Budget Director in the Truman Administration, and George C. McGhee, former head of U.S. aid to Turkey.

The White House listed Anderson, Leva, McGhee and Webb as Democrats; Draper and McCloy as Republicans, and gave no party affiliations for former armed service

commanders.

ECONOMIC SITUATION

The cost of living index remained unchanged in October, according to a Nov. 25 report of the Department of Labor. The report said the consumer price index in October held steady at 123.7 percent of the 1947-49 average. The index was the same in October as in August and September. The peak was 123.9 percent in July.

In its monthly report to the Joint Economic Committee, the Council of Economic Advisers Nov. 20 said the national economy had gained during the third quarter of 1958 but not as much as some economists had expected. The council said the gross national product rose \$10 billion between June and October to a third quarter total of \$439 billion. It was the largest single jump since 1956-1957, the report said. The council's report said personal spending and private investment had jumped, as had Federal and state expenditures. However, the report said, the long upward trend in personal income was interrupted slightly in October -- chiefly because of wage losses resulting from labor disputes. Income from other sources showed little change, it said. (For October employment report, Weekly Report p. 1449)

SENATE GOP LEADERSHIP

Sen. Prescott Bush (R Conn.) Nov. 21 said he would support Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) to become a member of the Senate Republican leadership in the 86th Congress. Bush, who himself had been mentioned as a possible candidate, said he would support Cooper for the projected new post of assistant to the party whip. Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.) Nov. 25 said he believed the Republican party's liberals were entitled to share in the GOP minority leadership. His statement followed a Nov. 24 statement by Sen. Cooper saying he intended to demand "more vigorous representation of the progressive views of our party." (Weekly Report p. 1141, 1145)

Republican Sen. Barry Goldwater (Ariz.) Nov. 18 announced he was not a candidate for a leadership post. He said, however, he would like to resume his former job as chairman of the Republican Senate Campaign Committee. Sen. Andrew F. Schoeppel (R Kan.) currently holds the post, but will be up for reelection in 1960 and is considered likely to resign the chairmanship.

HOUSING REGULATIONS

The Federal Housing Administration Nov. 20 announced a change in minimum property standards for houses eligible for FHA mortgage insurance. The new standards replace a complex system of minimum property requirements currently in use and go into effect in April 1959.

Under the new rules, houses receiving FHA mortgage insurance may be smaller than under the current rules, but room sizes must be slightly larger. The new rules require each living unit to have at least two habitable rooms and a bath, while under the old requirements, three rooms and a bath were necessary. For a two-bedroom house with separate dining room, the old standards required only 450 square feet of area, against 500 square feet under the new regulations.

The new rules permit lower ceilings but impose a width of three feet for halls -- under the old standards there was no minimum hall width -- and require hot water heaters to have a five-year guarantee. General storage requirements are increased from 300 cubic feet to 425

cubic feet.

Books and Articles

Following is a selected list of recent books and articles relating to Congress, politics and public affairs:

- American Labor Unions and Politics 1900-1917, by Marc Karson. Southern Illinois University. \$6,50,
- Brave New World Revisited, by Aldous Huxley. New York: Harper and Brothers Publishers, 1958. \$3.00. An examination of today's efforts to destroy personal freedom.
- Can Inflation be Controlled? by Harold G. Moulton. Washington: Anderson Kramer Associates, 302 pp. \$4.95. An economist examines inflation and discards some "outmoded and fallacious mone-tary theories."
- In Defense of Yesterday: James M. Beck and the Politics of Conservatism 1861-1936, by Morton Keller. New York: Coward-McCann, Inc., 1958. 320 pp. \$6.00. Biography of a Congressman who was a leading exponent of political conservatism during the late 19th century.
- The Doctor Business, by Richard Carter, New York:
 Doubleday and Company, 1958. A study of the American Medical Assn.
- Main Street 1969. Proceedings of the American Planning and Civic Annual Conference at Little Rock, Ark., 1957. Washington: American Planning and Civic Association, 1958. \$3.00.
- Off the Record with F.D.R., 1942-1945, by William Hassett. New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers University Press. \$6.00. A report of the President's confidential secretary.
- Perspectives on Conservation -- Essays on America's Natural Resources. Baltimore, Md.: The Johns Hopkins Press. \$5.00. Papers on conservation presented at the 1958 Resources for the Future Forum, edited by Henry Jarrett of the RFF staff.
- The Reporter's Trade, by Joseph and Stewart Alsop. New York: Reynal Company. \$5.00.
- The Story of an American Communist, by John Gates. New York: Thomas Nelson & Sons, 1958, \$3.95. The former editor of the Daily Worker explains why he left the Communist Party.
- Wedemeyer Reports! by General Albert C. Wedemeyer. New York: Henry Holt & Company, 497 \$6.00. A critical study of the Nation's
- policies during and after World War II,
 "Civil Defense is Possible," Fortune, December 1958. An argument that "millions of lives" can be saved by taking some reasonably simple
- measures to shelter population from fallout, "The SEC Caveat Emptor," Fortune, November 1958. A critical discussion of the operations of the Securities and Exchange Commission.
- "The Surge in School Construction," Fortune, November 1958. This article questions the wisdom of current school construction by states and localities.
- "Who is Nixon, What is He?" by Douglass Cater, The Reporter, Nov. 20.

FEDERAL SPENDING AUTHORITY

COMMITTEE -- Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures.

ACTION -- Nov, 24 released a report entitled "Spending Authority Available to Federal Agencies, Fiscal Year 1959," which said approximately \$147 billion in spending authority was available in fiscal 1959 in the 1,100 accounts of 85 Federal departments and agencies. The Committee breakdown of the total included about \$75 billion in new authorizations granted in 1958 and approximately \$72 billion that remained in unexpended balances of spending

authority enacted from earlier fiscal years.

"All the preceding figures," the report said, were "estimates based on a preliminary compilation by the United States Treasury Department of spending authorizations which, subject to adjustment," showed a total of \$145.7 billion -- \$72.9 billion in new authorizations enacted in 1958, and \$72.8 billion of unexpended balances. The Committee, for its own estimates, took into account "additional 1959 funds" expected to be granted by Congress in 1959. The report said, "The Bureau of the Budget, in its September Midyear Review, estimated that \$3.3 billion in additional 1959 funds would be requested." In lowering the \$72.8 billion Treasury estimate of unexpended balances to \$72 billion, the Committee accounted for "lapsed funds remaining in prior year authorizations yet to be written off." (Weekly Report p. 1202)

Joint Committee Chairman Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) said the \$147 billion total included "more than \$26 billion in authority to spend directly out of the public debt, completely by-passing appropriation control."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- The Commerce Department, in a report released Nov. 16, said the United States granted or loaned \$4,661,000,000 to foreign countries in fiscal 1958. The total included \$4,049,000,000 in grants and \$612,000,000 in credits or loans. Grants of military supplies and services accounted for \$2,519,-000,000.

INSURANCE TAXES

COMMITTEE -- House Ways and Means, Internal Revenue Taxation Subcommittee.

ACTION -- Nov. 25 concluded three days of discussion, following four days of public hearings, on a proposed new permanent tax law for life insurance companies. Chairman Wilbur D. Mills said he hoped a new tax formula that would increase Government revenue and spread the tax loan more equitably within the insurance industry could be developed before Congress convened in January 1959. The proposed new law would apply to 1958 and future insurance company earnings. Mills said if a new formula was not found the Committee might have to return to a 1942 formula considered inadequate by both the Treasury Department and the insurance industry. He said the Government anticipated insurance tax revenues of \$550 million in fiscal 1960. (For background, Weekly Report p. 1479)

TESTIMONY -- Nov. 18 -- D.N. Warters, Bankers Life Co., Des Moines, a mutual company, said a Treasury Department suggestion for an income tax levied on both income from premium payments and return from investments was fair both to the Treasury and to the insurance industry. He said a satisfactory permanent law should recognize the differences between the operations of a mutual life insurance company and of a stock company; it should not place the entire tax load on investment incomes, as the current law did, and it should recognize the long-term nature of insurance and annuity contracts.

Richard C, Guest, Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co., Springfield, a mutual company, supported the Treasury suggestion. He said any new law should give

small companies preferential treatment.

Deane C. Davis, National Life Insurance Co. of Vermont, a mutual company, proposed a compromise plan combining features of the total income approach with the present formula, which taxes only investment income. He said the investment income tax base should be deducted from a company's net gains (total income with "necessary adjustments") to determine the taxable underwriting income (premium payments). Then the taxable underwriting gains should be added to the investment income tax base to obtain the total tax base.

Nov. 19 -- John A. Lloyd, Union Central Life Insurance Co., a stock company, said the 1955 Mills law, taxing only investment income, was the "most practicable framework upon which to build new life insur-

ance company income tax legislation.'

Nov. 20 -- S. J. Hay, Great National Life Insurance Co., Dallas, a stock company, said any new formula, such as the total income method, would result in the eventual competitive elimination of stock companies selling life insurance at guaranteed low cost.

Cecil Woods, Volunteer State Life Insurance Co. of Chattanooga, a stock company, said large mutual companies stood to benefit from the total income approach or the proposed "combination" approach to the disadvan-

tage of stock companies.

AIR FORCE INFORMATION

The House Government Operations Special Government Information Subcommittee Nov. 12, during hearings on the Air Force's refusal to give the Central Accounting Office a 61-page Air Force report on the management of its ballistics missile program, released a 35-page "statement of fact" summarizing the disputed report, after obtaining permission from the Air Force to do so. (Weekly Report p. 1480)

The statement, prepared by the Air Force, said the latter's administration of the missile program had obtained "satisfactory procurement support (but)...certain deficiencies existed in buying and contract administration." The statement cited several situations in which practices of contractors had not met Air Force standards or had violated military regulations. Included were: failure to obtain Air Force approval for subcontracts; buying practices that resulted in "delays and excessive costs"; raising program costs by overstepping contract salary and work-week limitations; and leasing equipment and charging the cost to the Government even though similar equipment was available in the industrial reserves.

LABOR INVESTIGATION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field. CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On secondary boycotts

by labor unions. (Weekly Report p. 1479)
TESTIMONY -- Nov. 20 -- Chairman Boyd Leedom of the National Labor Relations Board defended the board against Nov. 19 charges by ex-Nebraska trucker Tom Coffey that NLRB delay in announcing results of a plant election on union membership forced his firm out of business. Leedom said the Teamsters took advantage of "due process," and two separate court injunctions added to the delay. He said his agency was finding a tendency by U.S. district courts to assert jurisdiction in labor disputes in which the NLRB felt it had exclusive jurisdiction.

Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.) said Congress might have to pass legislation to give a person a right of action when a party to a dispute engaged in "malicious" abuses of NLRB procedures. He suggested the courts be required to be more careful about possible effects of temporary restraining orders, and that Congress might also decentralize NLRB authority in hopes regional directors could speed actions. Ervin presided in the absence of Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.), whose father died Nov. 19.

John Bridge, Chicago labor relations consultant for trucking companies, said he thought it was "quite proper" when he asked two truckers to contact newspapermen to create a "favorable atmosphere" in the 1957 trial of Teamster president James R. Hoffa on charges of conspiracy and bribery involving hs alleged efforts to secure information from Committee files, (1957 Almanac p. 781)

Committee Counsel Robert F. Kennedy said Bridge, as head of the Motor Carriers Advisory Council, had helped Hoffa enforce "hot cargo" boycotts against truckers involved in union disputes. Bridge said his purpose was not to aid the union, but only to warn clients against precipitating labor trouble by defying such boycotts.

G. Howard Johnson, former Omaha trucker, said he had joined Bridge's council because it was understood Bridge could obtain favored treatment for his clients and go directly to Hoffa for "soft" interpretations of Team-

ster contracts.

Albert S. Parker, secretary-treasurer of Teamster Local 554 in Omaha, invoked the Fifth Amendment on questions about his role in alleged harassment of the Coffey firm.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Nov. 10 -- Ex-Teamsters president Dave Beck went on trial in Takoma, Wash., on charges of evading payment of \$240,000 in 1950-

53 income taxes. (1957 Almanac p. 780)

Nov. 12 -- Maurice A. Hutcheson was reelected president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America (AFL-CIO) at a St. Louis, Mo., convention. He was cited Aug. 18 by the Senate for contempt of Congress in refusing to answer Committee questions on his financial dealings and also is under indictment in Indiana, (Weekly Report p. 1101)

Nov. 14 -- Oregon Teamsters chief Clyde C. Crosby pleaded innocent in Washington to a Nov. 4 perjury indictment resulting from his 1957 testimony before the Com-

mittee. (1957 Almanac p. 778)

Nov. 20 -- The NLRB, by a 3-2 vote, ruled that more evidence should be taken in the unsettled strike against the Kohler Plumbing Fixture Co. of Wisconsin by Local 833, United Automobile Workers (AFL-CIO), (Weekly Report p. 410)

AGENCY PROBE

COMMITTEE -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Legislative Oversight Subcommittee.

RECESSED HEARINGS -- On whether Federal regulatory agencies have followed the intent of Congress.

(Weekly Report p. 1480)

TESTIMONY -- Nov. 21 -- The Subcommittee turned its attention from an inquiry into rumors of bribery in a Federal Communications Commission television channel award to the Interstate Commerce Commission's role in a railroad merger case. On Nov, 14, the ICC ordered the St. Louis-San Francisco (Frisco) Railroad to divest itself of control over the Central Georgia Railway Co. In its decision, the ICC said Frisco had violated provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act by acquiring control of the Georgia Central without ICC authorization. It said the matter was being referred to the Justice Department with a request for prosecution.

Chairman Oren Harris (D Ark.) said since the railroad merger case was up for determination, the Subcommittee would not go deeply into the case but that it wanted to give the ICC an opportunity to explain its actions,

Vernon Baker, ICC finance division director, said the ICC had early information that the Frisco Railroad was buying into Central of Georgia but that the information apparently did not get to top ICC officials. Baker said he had found in agency files a Frisco financial statement dated before May 1955 and disclosing that the railroad had already spent more than \$7.3 million to buy Georgia Central Railway stock. However, he said, he did not know of the information when, on May 12, 1955, Frisco applied for permission to sell \$19.5 million worth of bonds. He said Frisco had not indicated in its application whether the bond proceeds would be used for continued purchases of Georgia Central stock.

Harris scheduled for Nov. 24 open hearings on the Pittsburgh television channel award case to determine whether rumors of bribery surrounding the case deliberately had been manufactured to influence the FCC,

Nov. 24 -- William G. Matta, head of an unsuccessapplicant firm for Pittsburgh television channel 4, testified he had not told Earl F. Reed, president of Television City Inc., another applicant, that one organization seeking the license was arranging a payment to former FCC Chairman George C. McConnaughey (1955-57). Reed had testified that he heard the rumor from Matta and others whom he could not recall. Matta said he had heard the rumors from Reed and Lee W. Eckels, a Television City official. (Weekly Report p. 1242, 1446, 1480)

Nov. 25 -- Civil Aeronautics Board Chairman James R. Durfee urged that the CAB be given the authority to take measures against persons who attempted to apply improper pressure. He opposed, however, any attempt to require all regulatory agencies automatically to disqualify any applicant who made an approach outside regular hearing channels. Durfee also urged that the CAB be given power to set rates for both domestic and foreign airlines at points in the U.S. and in foreign countries.

Nov. 26 -- Reed repeated testimony that he heard rumors that the Hearst organization, an applicant for the channel, was setting up a \$200,000 retainer for a law firm McConnaughey was to establish after leaving the FCC. He said he also heard rumors that McConnaughey was seeking a \$50,000 retainer from Television City. "I cannot remember where or when I heard these stories." Reed



NIXON-ROCKEFELLER

Vice President Richard M, Nixon and New York Gov.elect Nelson A, Rockefeller Nov. 22 agreed to work together to rebuild the Republican party.

Rockefeller told reporters that was the outcome of a

55-minute meeting he had with Nixon,

In advance of the meeting, Rockefeller said hedid not feel there was any "crowding of the bases" for the 1960

Republican nomination.

Asked if he had Presidential aspirations, Rockefeller said: "I have but one interest, to do a top-flight job as Governor of New York.... I told the Vice President I am going to work on the party in New York and will help in trying to vitalize the national party. We are going to work together in rebuilding the party."

Rockefeller made several references to his esteem for Nixon, saying at one point, "We have been friends for years and no one has been more helpful than the Vice President in my services in the Federal Government."

Rockefeller said he shared Nixon's belief that the party should develop as many men of national stature as possible. (Weekly Report p. 1396)

Other developments:

The Gallup Poll Nov. 22 said Republican voters preferred Nixon over Rockefeller for the nomination, 57 percent to 36 percent, with 7 percent undecided. It said independent voters preferred Rockefeller over Nixon, 40 percent to 38 percent, with 22 percent undecided.

New York Times Washington correspondent James Reston Nov. 18 wrote that "powerful men are determined to keep Rockefeller involved (in Presidential politics) regardless of what he says or does." Reston also said "his backers...are already talking about running a slate of Rockefeller delegates in the New Hampshire primary election of 1960."

Sen. Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) Nov. 23 said "as of the moment" Nixon was his choice for the nomination. He said Rockefeller could be a strong contender "if he doesn't introduce a lot of radical ideas" as Governor.

Harold E. Stassen Nov. 20 said he might run for the Presidential nomination himself in 1960, but only to block Nixon and "not in a real sense."

New York Democratic leader Carmine G. DeSapio Nov. 23 said he took "at face value" Rockefeller's pledge to serve out his term as Governor and thought it "safe to assume" Nixon would be the GOP nominee.

Aside from his meeting with Rockefeller, Nixon made

news last week by these actions:

Nov. 21 named Robert H. Finch, chairman of the Los Angeles County Republican Committee, as his administrative assistant, replacing William Key, who returns to his job as publicity director for Fairchild Aircraft Co.

Nov. 23 wrote Rep. Brooks Hays (D Ark.) there was no "more tragic" result of the election than Hays' defeat by write-in segregationist candidate Dale Alford.

"When statesmanship of the type you represent...
becomes the victim of demagoguery and prejudice," Nixon
wrote, "it is time for men of good will in both of our
major parties in all sections of the country to exert more
positive leadership in developing the public understanding

on this issue of civil rights which is essential if America is to continue to be a Nation of responsible laws rather than irresponsible men."

Nov. 25 opened a four-day visit to Britain with a speech pledging the West would resist Communist pressure to get out of Berlin.

DOUBTFUL CONTESTS

The week's developments in closely-contested 1958 elections:

ILLINOIS 23RD DISTRICT -- The official canvass Nov. 22 showed George E. Shipley (D) a 188-vote winner over Rep. Charles W. Vursell (R), with 65,111 votes to 64,923. Republican leaders said they had not decided whether to contest the result. (Weekly Report p. 1443)

NEBRASKA GOVERNOR -- Nebraska Republicans Nov. 21 said they planned to contest the apparent victory of Ralph Brooks (D) over Gov. Victor E. Anderson (R). Their final decision depends on the report of the official canvass board, due Dec. 1. (Weekly Report p. 1478) NEW MEXICO GOVERNOR -- John Burroughs (D)

NEW MEXICO GOVERNOR -- John Burroughs (D) Nov. 20 was certified as the official winner over Gov. Edwin L. Mechem (R). (Weekly Report p. 1478)

CAMPAIGN INVESTIGATIONS

The House Special Committee to Investigate Campaign Expenditures Nov. 25 voted to investigate the Democratic primary in Kentucky's 1st District, in which Frank A, Stubblefield defeated Rep. Noble J. Gregory. (Weekly Report p. 709) It also voted to seek the source of "vicious and malicious" literature used against Robert H, Mollohan, unsuccessful Democratic candidate in the general election in West Virginia's 1st District.

Alaska Election Returns

Incomplete returns from Alaska's Nov. 25 election indicated a Democratic sweep in the major contests.

With unofficial figures in from 213 of 287 precincts, these were the results:

Governor -- William A, Egan(D), 21,565; John Butrovich Jr. (R), 12,553.

Senate Term A -- E.L. (Bob) Bartlett (D), 29,888; R.E. Robertson (R), 5,405.

Senate Term B -- Ernest Gruening (D), 19,017;

Mike Stepovich (R), 17,084. House-At-Large -- Ralph J. Rivers (D), 8,878;

Henry A. Benson (R), 7,241 (134 precincts reporting).

Democrats also apparently won control of both houses of the state legislature.

Election of Bartlett, Gruening and Rivers would make the party lineup in the 86th Congress:

Senate -- 64 Democrats and 34 Republicans. House -- 283 Democrats and 153 Republicans. The two Senators-elect will draw lots to determ-

ine the length of their terms.

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Pressures On Congress

PASSPORT STUDY

A committee of the New York City Bar Assn. Nov. 23 recommended legislation assuring the right of most citizens to travel unless the Secretary of State had "reasonable grounds to believe that their activities abroad would endanger the national security of the U.S. by: (1) transmitting, without proper authority, security information of the U.S.; (2) inciting hostilities or conflicts which might involve the U.S.; or, (3) inciting attacks by force upon the U.S. or attempts to overthrow its Government by force and violence."

EDITORS, -- For the full background of the passport issue, one certain to be argued in the new Congress, see Weekly Report p. 1252.

In addition to the national security grounds for denying individuals passports, the report recommended denying passports to fugitives from justice, persons under court restraining order and persons who had not repaid the Federal Government for loans given them abroad to enable them to return to the U.S. The report said the Secretary of State should forbid travel to particular areas "only in situations of exceptional gravity."

The report recommended replacement of existing "uncordinated statutes" by legislation "which would (a) confirm or establish the authority of the Department of State to impose individual restraints and area restraints...and at the same time define the limits of such authority; (b) set forth enforceable penalties for violations of the law as it would be revised; and (c) govern the disclosure of evidence and confrontation of witnesses in hearings before the Board of Passport Appeals."

The report said restraints on travel should be limited to wartime or national emergency. It said passports should be good for a longer period than two years and that questions on passport applications "should be relevant to the substantive grounds for issuance and denial."

The Supreme Court June 16 ruled that the Secretary of State did not have authority to deny passports to American Communists solely because of their beliefs and associations. President Eisenhower July 7 asked Congress to give the Secretary such power. (For President's message, Weekly Report p. 905)

RAILROAD GOALS

Daniel P. Loomis, Assn. of American Railroads president, Nov. 21 said the railroad industry in the 86th Congress would press for permission to diversify by providing truck, airplane and barge service on the same terms as others; overhaul of the Federal Government's subsidy arrangements with other carriers; repeal of the 10 percent excise tax on railroad tickets; shorter write-off period on equipment. He said railroads would press state and local governments for relief from their "increasingly burdensome" state and local taxes on railroad property. (Weekly Report p. 1337)

CORRECTION

Representative-elect Harold B, McSween (D La.) was listed incorrectly on page 1406 of the Weekly Report of Nov. 7 as having received campaign contributions from the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education. COPE spent money in McSween's Eighth District, but it did not go to McSween.

URBAN PLANNING

The role that Federal Government should play in urban renewal programs was debated Nov. 24-25 at the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. Conference on Metropolitan Growth.

Luther H, Gulick, president of the Institute of Public Administration, Nov. 24 said, "To keep America where she belongs at the forefront of the industrial, commercial and cultural world, we need urban renewal not just here and there where local people can raise the money and have the leadership for action. We need it everywhere, as a national policy."

Philip M. Talbott, chamber board chairman, said communities should bite off only what they could chew in the way of urban renewal. The alternative, he said, was centralization of the Government.

Pressure Points

- HATCH ACT -- Rep. Richard E. Lankford (D Md.) Nov. 22 told the National Federation of Federal Employees that he would sponsor legislation in 1959 to liberalize the Hatch Act in order to give Federal employees more political freedom.
- HOUSING SEGREGATION -- The Commission on Race and Housing, financed by the Fund for the Republic, Nov. 10 released a study calling for an end to racial discrimination in housing. Chairman John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) of the Senate Housing Subcommittee Nov. 17 in San Francisco said that forcing integration where it was not accepted would jeopardize the whole Federal housing program.
- NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSN. -- Miss Ruth A. Stout, president, Nov. 24 in New York said the South should be allowed to solve the school integration problem on its own. Her position was different from the one taken by the AFL-CIO American Federation of Teachers, representing 50,000 teachers. The federation has stated that integration should take place both in the public schools and in the teacher organizations themselves.
- NATIONAL MILK PRODUCERS FEDER ATION -- The federation, representing 800 dairy cooperatives, Nov. 19 at its 42nd annual convention in Boston adopted a resolution declaring that dairy farmers, not the Federal Government, should be allowed to stabilize their industry. The resolution said the present Federal price supports should be kept in force, however, until an industry plan was adopted.

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Presidential Report

MILITARY ASSISTANCE

Following is the complete text of President Eisenhower's Nov. 24 letter to William H. Draper Jr., chairman of the President's Committee to Study the Military Assistance Program (Weekly Report p. 1490):

Dear Bill:

I am extremely gratified by your agreement to serve as chairman of the committee I have appointed to study the United States Military Assistance Program. I request that your committee undertake a completely independent, objective and nonpartisan analysis of the military assistance aspects of our Mutual Security Program. It is appropriate, after some eight years of mutual defense effort, to evaluate the results todate, and to recommend the most suitable means whereby the free world's defense may be insured. The study should, of course, take account of the many highly significant technological, economic and political developments since the origin of the present military assistance program.

What is needed from your committee is a forthright evaluation of the extent to which future military assistance can, by strengthening our friends and allies, advance United States national security and foreign policy interests. In developing this study, I hope that your committee will focus on the basic purposes to be served by a military assistance program and the standards and methods which can best be used in determining its levels

and character.

In making this appraisal it will be necessary for the committee to consider the impact of our military assistance programs on those related portions and objectives of the mutual security effort which are directed primarily at the economic betterment

and growth of the free world.

I am especially interested in your committee's critical appraisal, after considering all relevant aspects of United States international security programs, of the relative emphasis which should be given to military and economic programs, particularly in the less developed areas. The impact of present and anticipated weapons developments and the possibilities of stimulating such developments through cooperative activities with our allies should of course be a part of your consideration.

It would be advantageous if your committee could furnish me with some preliminary conclusions which can be taken into account in presenting the Mutual Security Program to the Congress at its next session. I am sure that this would be most helpful to me and to the Congress. However, I desire that your study and final recommendations be the products of a thorough-going

analysis which I realize might well take longer.

The Secretaries of State and Defense and the director of ICA are prepared to afford your committee the full cooperation of their departments and any facilities or other assistance which you may require.

Sincerely, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

MESSAGE TO MOROCCO

President Eisenhower Nov. 18 sent the following message to the King and people of Morocco:

On behalf of the people of the United States, I am pleased to send to Your Majesty and to the people of Morocco congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of your accession to the throne and the Moroccan national holiday.

URBAN LEAGUE MESSAGE

The following message from President Eisenhower was read by Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell at the National Urban League dinner in New York City, Nov. 18:

As Americans we believe that all men are created equal. Our national existence began with this belief and it is the foundation of our democracy. We must continue to build on this foundation, so that each citizen is free to enjoy the fruits of his own

individual effort apart from those which may accrue to his fellow citizens and community. We must continue to make this right of individual effort more fully and widely shared. We must continue to strengthen and enlarge the opportunities of our people to develop and utilize their God-given talents for their own sakes and for the common good.

I shall continue to work with all the skill, patience and influence which I can command to advance these time-honored

principles of American equality and justice.

On this day, it is a privilege to send my personal congratulations to you and to every citizen across the land who is helping to ensure for our Nation and for the world the sacred traditions of justice, freedom, and equal opportunity for all men.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

CHILDREN'S CONFERENCE

President Eisenhower Nov. 7 appointed 92 persons to serve as the National Committee for the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth, to be held in Washington, D.C., in March 1960.

The President will serve as honorary chairman. Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Arthur S. Flemming will serve

as honorary vice chairman,

Mrs. Rollin Brown, past president of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, is conference chairman. Mrs. Katherine B. Oettinger, chief of the U.S. Children's Bureau, is secretary.

Members of the National Committee will meet with the President Dec. 16-18 in Washington during a preliminary planning

meeting

The President designated the following persons as vice chairmen: Dr. Hurst Anderson, Washington, D.C.; Mrs. James Blue, Denver; Robert E. Bondy, New York City; Erwin D. Canham, Boston; Donald K. David, Osterville, Mass.; Msgr. Raymond J. Gallagher, Cleveland; Mrs. Frank Gannett, Rochester, N.Y.; Dr. Edward D. Greenwood, Topeka, Kan.; Dr. Daryl P. Harvey, Glasgow, Ky.; Donald S. Howard, Los Angeles; Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum, Elmhurst, N.Y.; Rev. William J. Villaume, Staten Island, N.Y.

CONSERVATION TRANSFER

The White House Nov. β released the following statement:

The President today issued an executive order transferring approximately 2-1/4 million acres of land from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior. The action will eliminate duplication, permit economy in administration, and simplify the conservation and land-improvement work of the two departments.

The lands transferred comprise land-utilization projects acquired for rehabilitation during the 1930s under the Bankhead-Jones Act. About 1,935,850 acres are located in Montana, 239,000 in New Mexico, 7,700 in Texas, and 4,350 in California. The lands are largely intermingled with or adjacent to lands already administered

for grazing use by the Department of the Interior.

The transfer proposal resulted from a joint study made by officials of the two departments. The executive order was issued after consideration was given to opinions expressed by interested persons in writing and verbally at the special public meetings held in Montana to consider the proposed action in that state.

Most of the transferred lands will be administered by the Bureau of Land Management. The Texas lands, however, which lie on a major waterfowl migratory route, and the California acreage will be assigned to the Fish and Wildlife Service for needed additional feeding and resting grounds. Also 16,000 acres in Montana mostly located within or adjacent to wildlife refuges will be assigned to that agency.

These lands were in depleted condition at the time of acquisition by the Federal Government because of overuse, drought, or wind erosion. Under the Department of Agriculture's rehabilitation program grass cover has been established, ranges have been reseeded, and fences, water developments, and other improvements

have been constructed for grazing use.

Committee Hearings

- Dec. 1-5 -- USE OF SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS IN DEFENSE EFFORT, House Post Office and Civil Service, Manpower Utilization Subc.
- Dec. 1-7 -- AMERICAN INVESTMENTS ABROAD. House Ways and Means, Foreign Trade Policy Subc.
- Dec. 2 -- PROBLEMS OF DOMESTIC TEXTILE INDUS-TRY, Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Special Textile Subc.
- Dec. 2-5 -- AIRSTRIP PAVING MATERIALS (Dec. 2), UNUSED DEFENSE DEPT, PLANT FACILITIES (Dec. 3), STANDARDIZATION OF DEFENSE DEPT. WITNESSES (Dec. 4), STUDY OF ARMED SERVICES BOARD OF CONTRACT APPEALS (Dec. 5), House Armed Services, Special Investigations Subc.
- Dec. 8-11 -- PUBLIC POWER FOR COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN STATES, Senate Public Works, Flood Control, Rivers and Harbors Subc., Portland, Ore., Seattle,
- Wash., Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, and Kalispell, Mont. Dec. 11-12 -- SUPPRESSION OF INFORMATION BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, Senate Judiciary, Constitutional Rights Subc.
- Dec. 15-18 -- RELATIONSHIP OF PRICES TO ECO-NOMIC GROWTH, Joint Economic Committee.

Other Events

- Nov. 30-Dec. 3 -- AMERICAN MUNICIPAL ASSN., 35th annual congress, Boston, Mass.
- Dec. 1-2 -- NATIONAL ASSN. OF MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS, 12th annual midyear meeting, Commodore Hotel, New York City, speech by Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.) of the House Ways and Means Committee.
- Dec. 1-Dec. 5 -- UNESCO, 10th general conference of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Paris.
- Dec. 1-12 -- NATIONAL DEFENSE RESOURCES CON-FERENCE, sponsored by the U.S. Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, the Washington (D.C.) Board of Trade and the National Security Industrial Assn., Washington, D.C., speech by Defense Secretary Neil H. McElroy.
- Dec. 6 -- Election of new school board, Little Rock, Ark.
- Dec. 7-11 -- AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERA-TION, 40th annual convention, Boston, Mass., speeches by Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, Sens. Barry M. Goldwater (R Ariz.), and Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.).

- Dec. 8 -- CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION, hearings on voting rights in Macon County, Montgomery, Ala.
- Dec. 8-11 -- VEGETABLE GROWERS ASSN. OF AMERICA, annual convention, Hotel Cleveland and Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio.
- Dec. 9 -- U.S. COAST GUARD, hearings on enforcement of the small boats act, Washington, D.C.
- Dec. 8-19 -- AMERICAN PRESS INSTITUTE, city editors seminar, Columbia University, New York, N.Y.
- Dec. 9-12 -- NATIONAL ASSN, OF HOME BUILDERS, 4th annual conference: Builders outlook for 1959,
- National Housing Center, Washington, D.C. Dec. 13 -- NATIONAL FOOD BROKERS ASSN., national food sales conference, Chicago, Ill.
- Dec. 15 -- National cotton quota referendum.
- Jan. 7 -- CONGRESS COVENES.
- Jan. 8-10 -- NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSN., winter meeting, Arlington Hotel, Hot Springs, Ark.
- Jan. 12-15 -- NATIONAL RETAIL MERCHANTS ASSN., 48th annual convention, Hotel Statler, New York, N.Y.
- Jan. 14-17 -- AMERICAN NATIONAL CATTLEMEN'S ASSN., national convention, Omaha, Neb.
- Jan. 18-21 -- NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING EXECU-TIVES ASSN., annual meeting, Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
- Jan. 29, 30 -- PRIVATE TRUCK COUNCIL OF AMERI-CA INC., 20th annual convention, Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
- Jan. 30, 31 -- NEWSPAPER PURCHASING AGENTS GROUP, 2nd annual conference, Sheraton Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
- Feb. 2-13 -- AMERICAN PRESS INSTITUTE, seminar for advertising directors of newspapers under 75,000 circulation, Columbia University, New York, N.Y.
- Feb. 15-17 -- INLAND DAILY PRESS ASSN., winter meeting, Drake Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
- Feb. 21-24 -- NATIONAL CANNERS ASSN, AND CANN-ING MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES ASSN., 52nd annual convention, Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago.
- Feb. 26 -- AFL-CIO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, winter meeting, San Juan, Puerto Rico.
- March 2-4 -- PRESS CONGRESS OF THE WORLD, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.
- March 10-12 -- PRESIDENT JOSE MARIA LEMUS OF EL SAVADOR, official state visit to U.S.
- March 16-18 -- INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, special convention, Palmer House, Chicago.
- April 12-14 -- REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE, seventh annual Republican women's conference, Washington, D.C.



The Week In Congress

Bipartisan Support Congressional Quarterly's annual analysis of Bipartisan Support shows that a majority of voting Democrats and Republicans took the same position on 58 percent of all Senate and House roll calls in 1958. On the average, Democratic Senators voted with the bipartisan majority 67 percent of the time, against it 18 percent. GOP Senators averaged 68 percent Support, 15 percent Opposition. In the House the average Member -- on either side of the aisle -- voted with the bipartisan majority 72 per-

Preemption Doctrine

cent of the time. (Page 1485)

In 1958 a "states' rights" bill that would have limited the Supreme Court's power to strike down state laws under the Federal preemption doctrine passed the House easily but failed by one vote in the Senate. A CQ analysis of voting on the bill and of the November election returns indicates the bill's chances of passage in 1959 have declined sharply, particularly in the Senate, where states' rights forces lost at least a half dozen votes. The bill's author, Rep. Howard W. Smith (D Va.), says he'll introduce it again in 1959. (Page 1489)

Passports

A committee of the New York City Bar Assn, has weighed in early for what promises to be a hard fight over U.S. passport policy in the 1959 session of Congress. The Supreme Court last June ruled the State Department, under current law, didn't have the power to withhold passports solely because of an individual's beliefs or associations. The bar group called the State Department's previous passport regulations, which the department has asked Congress to enact as permanent law, "inadequate" and set forth its own legislative program. (Page 1495)

Alaska Election

Democrats scored another election victory in Alaska voting Nov. 25. They swept the entire state, winning the governorship and both houses of the state legislature and sending two Senators and the state's sole Representative to Washington. Biggest election surprise was the victory of former Gov. Ernest Gruening over Mike Stepovich, also a former Governor. Stepovich was the only Republican who had been favored to win a trip to the Nation's capital. The Democratic victory brought the party's Senate margin to 64-34 and its House margin to 283-153. (Page 1494)

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Farmers in 932 corn-producing counties throughout the Nation Nov. 25 voted 2½-1 in favor of ending commercial corn acreage allotments, which have been part of the Government price support program since 1938. The new corn support plan, strongly endorsed by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, ends the acreage allotments system and fixes price support levels for all corn at 90 percent of the price during the past three years. (Page 1490)

Pupil Placement

The Supreme Court Nov. 24 made its first ruling on controversial pupil placement laws adopted by 10 Southern states. The Court unanimously upheld a lower court decision that the Alabama pupil placement law was not on its face an unconstitutional device to evade public school desegregation. In another ruling the same day, the Court touched on one aspect of "no man's land labor problems" which promise to be a major issue in any labor bill that comes before Congress in 1959. The Court said the National Labor Relations Board could not refuse jurisdiction over hotel industry disputes. (Page 1490)

Insurance Taxes

For the past week a House Ways and Means subcommittee has been working on one of the most complicated and vexing problems in tax law -- insurance taxes. The subcommittee is trying to develop a new formula that will simultaneously increase Government insurance tax revenues and spread the burden of taxation more broadly in the insurance industry. One basic issue: should companies be taxed only on investment income, as they are currently, or should the Government also take a bite from insurance premium receipts? (Page 1492)